

WILSON'S MESSAGE

RECITES NATURE OF INSULTS
AND GIVES INFORMATION
ON PLAN OF CAM-
PAIGN.

FRIENDLY TO MEXICO

Will Use Army and Navy to Such an
Extent as to Force Huerta's Full
Recognition of the Dignity
of This Nation.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, April 21.—President Wilson laid the Mexican situation before Congress Monday in these words:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: 'It is my duty to call your attention to a situation which has arisen in our dealings with Gen. Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City, which calls for action, and to ask your advice and co-operation in acting on it.

"On the 9th of April a paymaster of the U. S. S. Dolphin landed at the turbid bridge landing at Tampico, with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship, and while engaged in loading the boat, was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of General Huerta. Neither the paymaster nor any one of the boat's crew was armed. Two of the men were in the boat when the arrest took place, and were obliged to leave it and submit to being taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried, both at her bow and



WOODROW WILSON.

at her stern, the flag of the United States. The officer who made the arrest was proceeding upon one of the streets of the town with his prisoners when met by an officer of higher authority, who ordered him to return to the landing and await orders, and within an hour and a half from the time of the arrest, orders were received from Huertista forces at Tampico for the release of the paymaster and his men.

"The release was followed by apologies from the commander and later by an expression of regret by General Huerta, himself. General Huerta argued that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico, that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the turbid bridge, and that our sailors had no right to land there. Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition, and, even if they had been, the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet. Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port.

"The incident cannot be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States; but had it stood by itself, it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer.

"Unfortunately it was not an isolated case. A series of incidents has recently occurred which cannot but create the impression that the represen-

tatives of General Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this government, and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt.

"A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the United States Steamship Minnesota was arrested at Vera Cruz, while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail, and was for a time thrown in jail.

"An official dispatch from this government to its embassy at Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our charge d'affaires in person.

"So far as I can learn, such wrongs and annoyances have been suffered to occur only against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other governments of similar treatment. Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression which it had been the object of the Huertista authorities to create, that the government of the United States was being singled out, and might be singled out with impunity, for insults and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize the pretensions of General Huerta to be regarded as the constitutional provisional president of the republic of Mexico.

"The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of General Huerta and his representatives should go much farther, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and to impress upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise. I, therefore, felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

"Such a salute General Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now propose to pursue.

"This government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution, it has no government. General Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right, and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control. If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment towards this government, we should be fighting General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government.

"But I earnestly hope that war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them. We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent. The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way and we sincerely desire to respect their rights. The present situation need have none of the grave implications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly and wisely.

"No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our government without recourse to the Congress and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as president; but I do not wish to act in a matter of so grave consequence except in close conference and co-operation with both the Senate and House. I, therefore, come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, even amidst the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

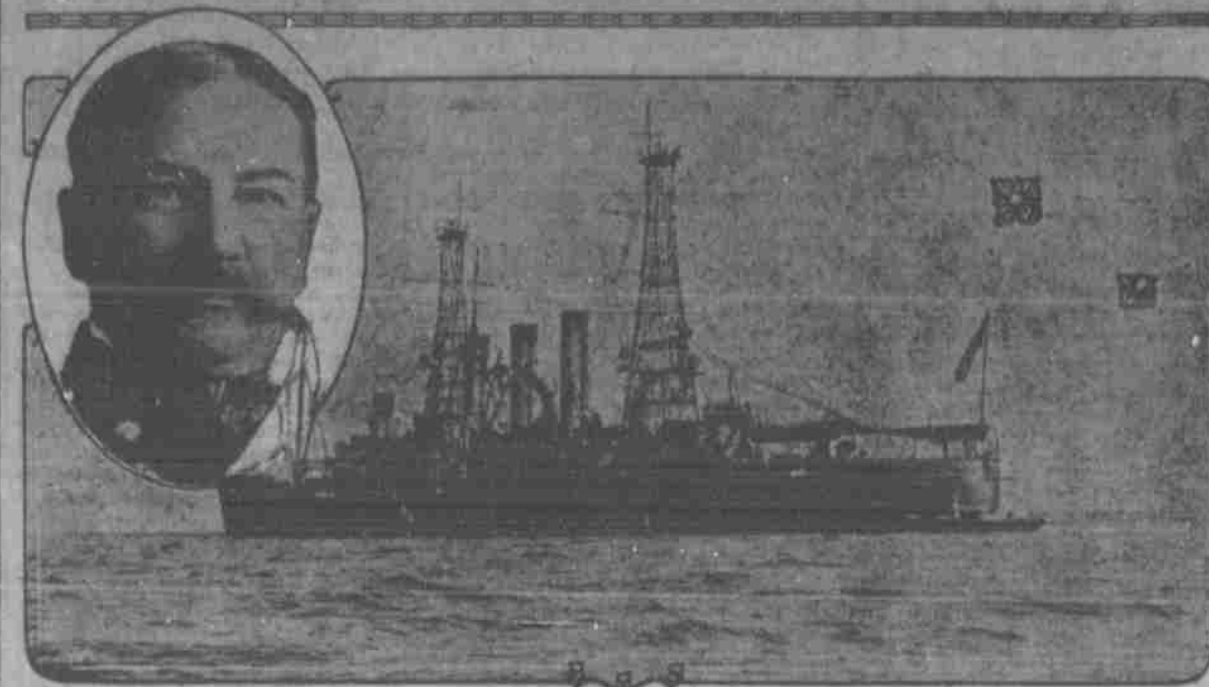
"There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. I seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind."

The President finished reading his address at 3:13 p. m., and left the chamber amid a roar of applause and cheers.

California Wires for Border Guards.
Los Angeles, Calif., April 20.—Receiver W. H. Holahird of the California Development Company telegraphed a demand for the immediate placing of troops at Calexico to Major General Arthur Murray, Adjutant General E. A. Forbes of the California National guard and to Governor Hiram W. Johnson last night. He said troops were necessary for protection of the company's water system, supplying 25,000 people in the Imperial valley.

Will Be Discussed by Governors at Wisconsin Meeting.
Madison, Wis.—Uniformity in legislation on matters affecting corporations, extradition and several other matters are to be discussed at the seventh annual conference of state executives to be held in Madison, June 3, 10, 11 and 12, and in Milwaukee, June 13 and 14, according to an announcement. Thirty governors already have signified that they will attend.

ADMIRAL BADGER AND HIS FLAGSHIP



Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, in command of the Atlantic fleet, ordered to Tampico to enforce the president's demand of a salute to the flag by Huerta forces there. The battleship Arkansas is the admiral's flagship.

MEXICO WAR PLANS MADE

TWELVE THOUSAND TROOPS TO
MARCH ON CAPITAL IF THE
BLOCKADE FAILS TO
MOVE HUERTA.

HOUSE BACKS WILSON

SENATE HOLDS UP RESOLUTION;
ARMY AND NAVY MOVE-
MENTS PERFECTED AT
WAR COUNCIL.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, April 21.—Full congressional approval of President Wilson's program for using armed force in Mexico to put an end to insults to the American flag and the government was not decided when the Senate at 12:28 o'clock this morning recessed until noon today.

Plans for blockading the seaports of Mexico, seizing customs houses, warships, railroads and landing armed forces were brought to a point of such perfection that the American occupation is practically certain to be in effect within 48 hours or less.

Following President Wilson's delivery of his special message to a joint session of Congress in the afternoon, the House after spirited debate adopted the following resolution by a vote of 337 to 87:

"A joint resolution justifying the employment of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands against Victoriano Huerta:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amendments to the Government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this government by General Huerta and his representatives."

Opposition to the resolution was led by Congressman James Mann of Illinois, Republican leader, in the House, backed by a few Republicans and Democrats.

The resolution after the joint session was referred to the committee on foreign affairs in the House and the foreign relations committee in the Senate.

Pending the House vote the Senate recessed until 9 o'clock last night. After convening it immediately recessed again until 12:10 o'clock, and the resolution was the subject of conference in the foreign relations committee and of Cabinet members.

Opposition developed to that part of the President's message and the resolution individualizing Huerta as the subject of the American reprisal. It was contended that the resolution should be broadened to include the entire Huerta government or the entire country of Mexico. At midnight Acting Chairman Shively of the Senate foreign relations committee rushed from a conference with Secretary Tumulty, Vice President Marshall, Secretary Garrison and Postmaster General Burleson to the foreign relations committee room. "I think there's a chance to iron the difficulty out," he said.

The resolution as agreed upon by the foreign relations committee read: "In view of the facts presented by

the President of the United States in his address delivered to the Congress in joint session the 20th day of April, 1914, in regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico be it

Resolved, That the President is justified in the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amendments for affronts and indignities committed against the United States; be it further

Resolved, That the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon them."

The session as the resolution was introduced was spectacular. When the Senate convened at 12:10 o'clock the regular Tuesday session, the calendar was passed over quickly and Senator Shively presented the new resolution as a substitute for the measure passed by the House. Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island immediately objected. Senator Lodge urged that the objection be withdrawn and the Rhode Island senator finally consented, reserving the right to object later.

The resolution was read while Senate leaders conferred over an agreement for recess, which was followed by a motion to adjourn until noon today, when final action will be taken on the resolution.

The Senate amendment puts the resolution into conference. Committees will be appointed by the Senate and House today and the matter will then be put to a final vote of both bodies, probably tonight.

The session closed a day of intense excitement and activity in official circles. President Wilson had retired early, but Secretary Tumulty, Secretary Garrison, Postmaster General Burleson and Vice President Marshall, Acting Chairman Shively and other administration leaders conferred on the substitute resolution.

Cabinet conferences, war councils and congressional discussions occupied the larger part of the day and night.

The President's plans for handling the situation are complete. In every detail. The final touches were put on the arrangement last night at the White House conference between Wilson and his diplomatic and military advisers.

Whether Huerta acquiesces after the general blockade has been established and the seizure of custom houses in seaport cities accomplished, or whether he forces the President to take more drastic steps will make no difference with these plans.

Those attending last night's conference besides the President were Secretary Bryan and John Lind, Secretary of War Garrison and Major General Wood, Major Conners and Captain McCoy of the general staff of the army; Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Rear Admirals Flak and Blue of the navy.

For an hour and a half the conference lasted. During that time a complete program for military operations in every contingency was mapped out. It was turned on high authority that the plans provide:

First—For a blockade of the several ports and the seizure of the custom houses.

Second—In the event this plan fails, for the dispatch of 12,000 regular troops, the division now at Galveston and Texas City, to Vera Cruz, whence they will begin a march to Mexico City. When the first division is under way a second division will be assembled from the regular troops in the East and sent to Vera Cruz.

The navy, as originally planned, will begin the campaign. Marines and bluejackets will be landed first at Vera Cruz and Tampico. They will take the custom houses and remove Huerta's chief source of revenue.

Southwestern Troops Ready.
Douglas, Ariz., April 21.—The Ninth and Tenth (negro) cavalry on the Arizona and New Mexican border are ready for field duty at a moment's notice. Instructions received from the War Department have resulted in the placing of railroad equipment on sidings at Douglas and Naco prepared to transport the United States troops from Douglas to Naco, seventy-five miles south, and to Cananea, thirty miles south of the border, where it is believed the first trouble will take place.

1,800 COLORADO TROOPS READY

WILL TAKE FIELD AT ONCE IF
CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS
IS SENT FORTH.

YOUNG MEN ENLISTING

GEN. CHASE SAYS FULL QUOTA
OF 2648 MEN CAN BE MUSTERED
IN THREE DAYS.

Denver.—Never since the first trouble with Mexico, and probably at no time since the Spanish-American war have there been so many applicants for active service as now through the four recruiting stations in Denver. Throughout the state and at Cheyenne, Wyoming, the branches report heavy applications.

In the event war with Mexico results the War Department has its plans all made for calling out volunteers. The plan worked out some months ago provides for an initial quota of 260,652 volunteers, drawn from the states as follows:

Alabama, 5,000; Arkansas, 4,050; California, 6,474; Colorado, 2,648; Connecticut, 3,214; Delaware, 700; Florida, 1,500; Georgia, 1,438; Idaho, 464; Illinois, 16,098; Indiana, 8,640; Iowa, 7,544; Kansas, 5,564; Kentucky, 5,814; Louisiana, 2,880; Maine, 2,512; Maryland, 3,884; Massachusetts, 9,443; Michigan, 8,738; Minnesota, 5,746; Mississippi, 4,314; Missouri, 10,822; Montana, 1,046; Nebraska, 4,822; Nevada, 474; New Hampshire, 1,054; New Jersey, 549; New York, 25,049; North Carolina, 5,168; North Dakota, 522; Ohio, 14,496; Oregon, 1,568; Pennsylvania, 21,538; Rhode Island, 1,426; South Dakota, 2,700; South Carolina, 1,494; Tennessee, 6,120; Texas, 8,458; Utah, 950; Vermont, 1,268; Virginia, 5,374; Washington, 2,256; West Virginia, 2,778; Wisconsin, 6,548; Wyoming, 463; Arizona, 362; New Mexico, 680; District of Columbia, 388; Oklahoma, 500.

Under the general call for 260,000 volunteers as framed by the War Department in anticipation of armed activity in Mexico the State of Colorado will be asked for 2,648 men.

Adjutant-General John Chase of the Colorado National Guard declares he can put 1,800 of these in the field in side of eighteen hours and can supply the remainder under new enlistments in three days.

HUERTA PLEDGES SAFETY.

Mexican Ruler Says Americans Will
Be Given Same Protection as
Others.

Mexico City, April 21.—"General Huerta offers all guarantees to foreigners, Americans included, who may remain in Mexico that he will improve the opportunity to show the world that his government and Mexico are moral and civilized."

This statement President Huerta dictated to the Associated Press yesterday. He continued:

"I desire to make it plain to the American people that, according to the official report from the commander at Port Tampico received by the Mexican government, there was no flag in the boat which landed and whose crew was detained. I fear that President Wilson has been misinformed on this point, and that he will inform the American Congress that the boat carried the flag.

"In fact, the American flag has nothing to do with the case and I desire the American people to understand this fully."

Former President Diaz Is Mum.
Paris, April 21.—Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, in reply to a request for his opinion, telegraphed the following from Monte Carlo: "I regret that under the present circumstances my political opinions must be reserved for myself alone."

Diaz has taken a \$5,000-a-year apartment in the fashionable Avenue de la Bourse, although he has not been able to get possession of it as yet, because the contractors have not been on time in its preparation.

WHITE RAVEN INSPECTED.

Denver Experts Go Through Mine at
Ward.

Horton Pope of Denver and experts of the Guggenheim interests visited the White Raven mine at Ward, from which a remarkable tonnage of ore is being mined. The purpose of their inspection can only be surmised, as the gentlemen were non-committal, but the past record of the property is such as to invite the attention of the biggest men of the industry.

THREE GIRLS WIN PRIZES.

Business Men Answer Call to Improve
Illinois Roads.

Chicago.—Three girls were the winners of the leading prizes offered by the Associated Good Roads Association for the best work of the volunteer road-makers.

Alma and Amanda Gewike, seventeen-year-old twins, left their home at 4 o'clock in the morning on a homemade drag, and thirty minutes later appeared at Des Plaines, Ill., with six and a half miles of perfectly dragged road to their credit. They returned by a shorter route and quit work at night with twelve and one-half miles of road made. They received the first prize of \$85. Lillian Goede, eighteen years old, also of Des Plaines, received the second prize of \$45 for dragging seven miles of road.

Governor Edward F. Dunne, members of the Illinois Legislature, judges, bankers, business men, school children and hundreds of others began the work of building the Lincoln highway across northern Illinois from the Mississippi river to the Indiana state line.

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